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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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VOL. LXII.--NO. 93. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,638

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times in its fight with the Spanish ships at Santiago. —— Spaniards estimate their forces at Santiago at about 11,000 including Pando's 4,000. —— Lieut. Richard P. Hobson and his seven companions were exchanged yesterday for a Spanish officer and other prisoners held by American forces in front of Santiago. —— President McKinley has signed the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian islands. —— Gen. Shafter says it is absolutely false that the Cubans have killed prisoners turned over to them. —— Six thousand troops have arrived in Charleston, S. C., to embark on transports for Santiago; Gen. Miles is expected to accompany this expedition. —— Unofficial advices to the Washington administration say Spain will sue for peace this week. —— It was rumored last night that the bombardment of Santiago had commenced. —— The last estimate of Spanish losses in the naval fight at Santiago is 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured. —— There are many cases of fever in hospitals near Santiago, but Dr. Guitueneas says no indication of yellow fever. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton very dull—uplands 6 3-16c; flour was steadily held; wheat—spot steady; No. 2 red 90½c; corn—spot quiet; No. 2 38c; rosin steady; strained common to good $1.42½; spirits turpentine steady at 26½@26¾c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 76 deg.; 8 P. M., 75 deg.; maximum, 80 deg.; minimum, 70 deg.; mean, 75 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .35; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.04 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 12.0 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Moderate to heavy showers have occurred in all districts, excepting in the lower Mississippi valley. Cloudy and cooler weather prevails in the eastern districts, with rain in the Carolinas. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Columbia, S. C., 1.54; Newbern, N. C., 1.31; Raleigh, N. C., 1.04.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure continues high in the Atlantic and Gulf States, while it is lowest in Kansas and the upper Mississippi valley, where slight disturbances are central. Cloudy, unsettled weather continues throughout the southeast sections, excepting Southern Florida, where clear weather prevails. It is raining in North Carolina and Georgia and moderate to heavy showers have occurred from Louisana to the Middle Atlantic coast and in the upper Mississippi valley. The weather is more or less cloudy in nearly all sections, with very high temperature reported west of the Atlantic coast States, although it has fallen slightly in the upper Mississippi.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Showers and thunder storms; southerly winds.

Port Almanac---July 8.

Sun Rises	4.49 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.19 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 30 M.
High Water at Southport	12.20 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	1.50 P. M.

Blanco wanted Cervera relieved. He has been.

Premier S agasta was in the habit of saying "Cervera's fleet is where it ought to be." It is.

Before Admiral Camara proceeds any farther he should, if possible, communicate with Admiral Cervera.

Spain is evidently getting in a bad row of stumps. Larry Godkin of the New York *Post*, is poking fun at Camara's fleet.

Sagasta has frequently declared that Spain would win in the long run. But Cervera's run was too short, and the stop too suddden.

With a XIII-er for King and 1,300 prisoners from Cervera's fleet the Spaniards will probably come to the conclusion that it is a hoodooed number.

The news from Santiago made a "disagreeable impression on Spain." It will also make a disagreeable impression on Admiral Camara when he learns how our fellows did Cervera's fleet up and sent it down.

The Mauser rifle that the Spaniards in Cuba are armed with shoots 2,000 yards, while the Springfield with which most of our men are armed shoots only 1,200 yards. If there was a change of rifles our fellows would make short work of the Spaniards.

Our regular navy is composed of 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the second class, 43 of the third class and 6 of the fourth class, but they all do first-class work. In addition to these are a number of auxiliary cruisers, yachts, revenue cutters, tugs, etc., which have been converted into war vessels and do excellent service.

The anti-cigarette ordinances of Chicago are a dead failure. Under the law a license of $100 is required for the privilege of selling these "coffin nails," but there are only 300 places licensed while there are over 4,000 where they are sold.

That German commander who paraded his ship in the rear of the convoy which arrived at Manila with reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, was not in the habit of participating in such entertainments, and didn't know his place.

A dispatch to Madrid says the Spanish soldiers who were defeated in the advance on Santiago fell before eight times their number. They doubtless thought they were fighting eighty times as many as they were.

The Mayor of Detroit, Mich., has banished the steam calliope from circus parades in that town, which should entitled him to the gratitude of the community and ensure his re-election several times.

Some of the German papers remark that Germany is able to look after her own affairs. While she does that no one will object, and while she does she may continue to be happy.

Beef is a dollar a pound in Havana in 100-pound lots. This government pays 9.47 cents a pound for beef delivered for its soldiers in Cuba in 300,000-pound lots and on ice.

Admiral Cervera undertook to follow Greeley's advice and "go West" with his fleet, but he struck a snag in Schley and it went to the bottom.

Sagasta says Spain will not give up. He is waiting and still hoping that somebody will pull Uncle Sam off.

Gen. Shafter is said to be an obstinate man—and he weighs over three hundred pounds.

Spain is having some more "sad but glorious days."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. Gore—Corn and meal.
W. B. Cooper—New wheat flour.
S. W. Sanders—Hams, roe herring.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. W. S. Butters, of Hub, arrived in the city last night.

— Mr. W. J. Crosswell, Jr., returned to the city last evening.

— Mr. B. S. Shaw, of Raleigh, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Mary Harvey, of Winston, is visiting Miss Mary Belle Sneed.

— Mr. F. A. Sneed, of Greensboro, was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. J. W. Menefee, of Fayetteville, was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— E. B. Jones, Esq., of Winston, is spending several days at Mrs. Mayo's hotel on Ocean View beach.

— Mr. F. M. Wooten, a popular young druggist, left yesterday for Edenton to engage in the drug business.

— The family of Mr. Dan Galloway returned home yesterday from Wilson and will occupy a cottage at Carolina Beach.

— Mr. James F. Royster, of Raleigh, well known to the baseball cranks, arrived yesterday and is stopping at Mr. John S. Armstrong's

— Mr. Best, of the firm of Best & Thompson, Goldsboro, is in the city on business. His company conducts a wholesale grocery and cotton brokerage business.

— Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Messick, Misses Minnie Martin and Minnie Miller, of Winston, are on Ocean View beach for a stay of several weeks. They are registered at Mrs. Mayo's popular hotel.

— Mrs. Philib Heinsberger, Jr., is at home again after a pleasant visit to relatives at Faison. She was accompanied on her return by her aunt, Mrs. Virginia C. Singletary, who will spend some time here the guest of her niece.

— Mr. John W. Plummer, Jr., the popular confectioner, left last night for an extended trip to places of interest North. He will spend some time at Atlantic City, N. J., visiting also Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Reading, Pa. Some of his friends are apprehensive that he may be married while away.

Col. Kenan on Ocean View.

Col. Thos. S. Kenan, clerk of the N. C. Supreme Court, has moved his family to Ocean View beach for the Summer. They are occupying the cottage of Col. Kenan's brother, Capt. W. R. Kenan, which was but recently completed. Capt. Kenan's family will go to the mountains for the Summer.

ON WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH.

Delegates to Congressional Convention Entertained by New Hanover Delegation at Seashore Hotel.

Having discharged their business in Wilmington in a manner highly satisfactory to themselves, the delegates to the Congressional Convention devoted yesterday to pleasure seeking. All were in good spirits, for they felt that Democratic prospects in the Sixth were brighter than they had been in some time. They reported promptly at the Wilmington Seacoast depot in time to take the 10.10 train for the beach. The rain poured down all the way, and many of the delegates, the most of whom were in an open car, had their clothes but not their spirits pretty well dampened.

At the Seashore Hotel all the delegates took dinner as the special guests of the New Hanover delegation. Manager Campbell gave them a good meal which was eaten while an Italian band discoursed sweet music. When it struck up on "Dixie" the usual enthusiasm which that air evokes was displayed. It was purely an informal affair, and some of the delegates were in such excellent spirits that they got up from the table and tripped the light fantastic vigorously, much to the amusement of the others.

There were no special toasts made but when John D. Bellamy, Esq., candidate for Congress, entered the dining room there was great enthusiasm. The visiting delegates were much delighted with the hospitable way in which they were entertained by the home delegation.

The train returning to the city left at 2 P. M., and most all of the delegates came up, so as to be able to leave for their homes the same afternoon.

The committee of arrangements to whose untiring efforts the successful entertainment of the delegates was so largely due consisted of Col. F. W. Kerchner, Dr. W. C. Galloway, and Messrs. D. C. Love, H. P. West, F. H. Stedman, M. W. Jacobi and J. M. McGowan.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

At the Regular Meeting of Wilmington Lodge No. 139, I. O. O. F.

The following officers of Wilmington Lodge No. 139, I. O. O. F., were installed last night by District Deputy Grand Master H. E. Bonitz, assisted by Grand Warden J. T. King, Grand Marshal J. J. Hopkins and Grand Secretary and Treasurer J. A. Williams of Southport:

S. P. G.—D. D. Cameron.
N. G.—B. J. Jacobs.
V. G.—T. G. Evans.
R. and F. S.—J. M. McGowan.
Treasurer—J. T. King.
O. G.—W. L. Jacobs.
I. G.—A. G. Ellis.
C.—T. G. Landen.
W.—Eric Norden.
Conductor—W. B. Savage.
R. S. to N. G.—Jas. W. Monroe.
L. S. to N. G.—J. S. Sneeden.
R. S. to V. G.—G. G. Watts.
L. S. to V. G.—W. F. Brittain.
R. S. S.—Owen Martindale.
L. S. S.—W. E. Powell.
Auditing Committee—J. J. Hopkins, W. C. Smith, J. W. Monroe.
Hall Committee—J. T. King, J. M. McGowan, D. D. Cameron.
Supervising Committee—W. C. Smith, G. G. Watts, J. T. King.

Wilmington Lodge has paid out in sick and funeral benefits in the last six months nearly five hundred dollars.

Funeral Services.

The funeral of the late Mr. C. B. Allen took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock from Fifth Street M. E. Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim officiating. Hanover Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F. met at its lodge room at 4.30 P. M. and proceeded to the church accompanied by Live Oak Camp No. 6, Woodmen of the World. The hymns rendered at the church were "Come Ye Disconsolate" and "Abide With Me."

The interment was made at Bellevue Cemetery, the Odd Fellows' burial service being read by Rev. J. W. Kramer as Noble Grand and Mr. Jas. M. McGowan as Chaplain. The Odd Fellows also sang the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" as prescribed in their impressive ritual.

The pall bearers were: Honorary, J. M. McGowan, Benj. Bell, J. J. LeGwin, and Joseph H. Hanby; Active, E. F. Johnson, M. M. Hunt, W. H. Howell, H. E. Bonitz, F. A. Montgomery, W. A. McGowan, John J. Fowler, Samuel Bordeaux.

Colored Volunteers.

Jas. G. Blain's company of colored volunteers met last night to elect officers with the following result: Captain, J. G. Blain; First Lieutenant, Primus Johnson; Second Lieutenant, M. Jones; Third Lieutenant, Jesse Roberts; First Sergeant, A. B. McAlister; Second Sergeant, Virgil Spicer; Second Corporal, Magnus Jones; Third Corporal, M. McDonald; Drum Major, Owen Quince; Flag-bearer, Percy Mabson.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Not a Quorum Present at Yesterday's Meeting—A Few Matters Informally Discussed.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was not held yesterday afternoon on account of the want of a quorum, but one or two matters were informally discused. Mr. F. L. Huggins suggested that the Y. M. C. A. be elected to membership. No action on this was taken, but at the first meeting with a quorum present the Y. M. C. A. will doubtless be elected to membership and Secretary Diggs be allowed a seat in the Chamber.

President Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., states that Mr. Stanley G. Fowler, editor of the *S. A. L. Magundi*, with his wife and son would arrive here in a day or so and be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, the members of which will entertain the visitors with thorough hospitality. This action of the Chamber of Commerce is out of gratitude to Mr. Fowler for the excellent write-up that he gave the city in the May issue of *S. A. L. Magundi*. The invitation also included the staff artist and his wife and two ladies, but these could not come.

LOCAL DOTS.

— There was a marriage license issued yesterday for the marriage of a colored couple, Malachi Marshall to Amanda Henry.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circution of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— The Atlantic Coast Line train which arrived here at 5.40 P. M. yesterday brought from Norfolk to Goldsboro a car load of negro troops on their way to Fort Macon.

— A tramp who was stealing a ride on train 32 of the Atlantic Coast Line, fell off on night before last at Rocky Mount and had a leg cut off above the knee. He died from his injuries.

— Mr. J. M. Mewbourn, superintendent of the State prison, was in the city several hours yesterday. He is in this section looking after the interest of the crop of rice being grown hereabouts.

— The members of Sedgeley Hall Club have been invited to participate in the festivities at the Atlantic Club on Wrightsville Beach to-night and also in the opening exercises of Hanover Seaside Club.

— Ella Murphy, colored, was bound over to the next term of the Criminal Court yesterday on the charge of assault and battery with deadly weapon. The preliminary hearing was before Justice Bunting.

— A white man caused some excitement near the foot of Orange street yesterday afternoon by jumping into the river as if to drown himself. He swam to a small boat and was pulled in. He is one of the laborers at Fort Caswell.

— Burglars visited the residence of Mr. C. C. Livingston, 107 North Sixth street, yesterday, and carried off several articles of clothing. The family was in the back part of the house when the theft was perpetrated, some time between 8 and 10 o'clock.

— Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy has received a number of telegrams congratulating him on his nomination for Congress. They came from Virginia and North Carolina. Among them was one from Hon. Jas. A. Lockhart, of Anson, who says: "Congratulations. Command my services at your will."

Germania Lodge K. of P.

D. D. G. C. J. Haar, assisted by G. V. C. J. W. H. Fuchs, G. P. C. F. VonKampen, G. M. A. Geo. Haar, G. I. G. J. G. L. Gieschen, and G. O. G. Jurgen Haar, installed the following officers of Germania Lodge No. 4, K. of P., last night:

C. C.—J. W. Duls.
V. C.—H. Gieschen.
P.—H. Burfeindt.
M. of W.—F. Richter.
M. at A.—F. H. Krahnke.
I. G.—M. Schnibben.
O. G.—M. Brenner.

Robbed of His Money.

David Wood, a colored man living near Acorn Branch, about four miles from the city, was robbed of $25 and a pass-book showing $50 deposited in the Atlantic National Bank on last Wednesday. Wood was sick in bed when the robbery was committed and did not learn of his loss until the thieves had made their escape. Certain other colored people in the neighborhood are suspected, though as yet there is no positive proof of the guilt of any one.

Opening To-day.

Hanover Seaside Club house will be opened to the public to-day with many festivities. Refreshments will be served all day, and there will be music from morning till midnight, with a big ball at night. A cordial invitation has been extended to the members and their families and the members of Sedgeley Hall, Atlantic and Carolina Yacht Clubs to be present. The last boat from the Beach will leave at 11 P. M.

Cancellation Stamps.

The Wilmington Stamp Works advertises rubber stamps for the cancellation of revenue stamps. They have facilities for turning these stamps out on short notice and all persons desiring them will do well to communicate with the enterprising stamp manufacturers of Wilmington.

FOR THE U. C. V. REUNION.

An Effort to Be Made To-day to Secure Twenty Delegates to Go to Atlanta.

Commander Geo. W. Huggins, of Cape Fear Camp, U. C. V., will make an effort to-day to ascertain who of his command will attend the Confederate Veterans' Reunion to be held in Atlanta July 20th to the 23rd, inclusive.

In conversation with a STAR representative yesterday afternoon Mr. Huggins expressed strong hope of getting the party of twenty veterans necessary to secure a through Pullman sleeper from Wilmington to Atlanta. He also anticipates getting several additions to his party from Newbern. He was there a few days ago on his semi-annual inspection of the watches as inspector of railroad timepieces, but had no opportunity to investigate thoroughly the outlook for veterans from that place.

Provided the party is made up, they will leave this city for Atlanta on the morning of the 19th inst.

THE NEGRO VOLUNTEERS.

Necessary Quota to Complete the Third Regiment Not Yet in Sight.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7.

Adjutant General Cowles feels confident that the necessary quota of negro troops can yet be raised without difficulty. He says for the present the department will "rest on its laurels." It is thought here that the same towns that backed down, with two exceptions, will furnish the negroes to the Third regiment, and in the two vacancies the names of Winston and Salem companies will be substituted. There was an immense crowd of darkies at the morning train to see Hackney's company leave here to-day, but they again failed to materialize.

The Mt. Airy Excursion.

Yesterday quite a number of the Mt. Airy excursionists went out to sea on board the steamer *Wilmington*. The boat left the Market street wharf at 9:15 A. M. and returned at 5 P. M. Members of the party say there was a fine rolling sea and almost everybody was "gloriously" seasick. Last night was spent on Ocean View beach. The excursion train starts on the return trip to Mt. Airy at 8 P. M. to-day.

Will Talk to the Croatans.

There will be a great gathering of the Croatan Indians of Robeson county, near Pate's Station, to-morrow. Jno. D. Bellamy, Democratic candidate for Congress, has accepted an invitation to be present, and will be the principal speaker. The Croatans number about 600 voters, and they are in open rebellion against the Republican party, with which most of them have heretofore acted.

Mayor Wright's Court.

There were four cases disposed of yesterday in the Mayor's Court. Frank Williams, Harnet James and Geo. A. Kester, all colored, were convicted of disorderly conduct and fined $5, each. The other case was against Luther Gaston, also charged with disorderly conduct. The hearing was postponed until a future sitting of the court.

Gone to Atlanta.

Col. W. J. Woodward left yesterday for Atlanta, Ga., to arrange for the entertainment of the North Carolina contingent of Confederate Veterans who will meet in annual reunion in Atlanta in the latter part of the month. Col. Woodward will be absent for several days and will leave nothing undone in the preparations for the Wilmington veterans.

Colored Recruits To-night.

The recruits which Lieut. Walker enlisted on his last visit here will meet at the City Hall to-night and make arrangements for leaving for Fort Macon to-morrow morning. On their way to Fort Macon they will be in charge of B. W. Howard, formerly a letter carrier, whose place, according to orders issued by the Department, will be kept open for him on his return.

Change of Revenue Officers.

Deputy Revenue Collector Jno. W. Dailey, of Newbern, and his suecessor in this district, Mr. C. M. Bobbitt, arrived in the city yesterday and will be here several days, looking after government business. To a STAR reporter yesterday Mr. Dailey said that he would remain in the service about two months until Mr. Babbitt gets the work well in hand.

Republican Meeting Last Night.

At a precinct meeting of the Republican voters of the third division of the First Ward last night, C. M. Watson, G. W. Murray and R. Quince, were chosen delegates to the County Convention, and Thomas Moore, Robert Halsey and London Cotton, alternates. J. H. Webber, J. P. Bowers and E. Gause were chosen to constitute the precinct committee.

On Carolina Beach.

Mrs. M. C. Fry (mother of General Manager J. W. Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and Mr. H. L. Fry), Miss Walker Fry, daughter of Mr. H. L. Fry, and the three daughters of General Manager J. W. Fry, spent last night at The Orton, and will go down to Carolina Beach on the *Wilmington* this morning for a protracted stay.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

A DELIGHTFUL WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Nyda Hicks, of Faison, to Mr. Carleton E. Weatherby, of Baltimore.

Tuesday morning, July 5th, the Presbyterian church at Faison, N. C., was crowded with the friends who had come to witness the marriage of Miss Nyda Hicks, of Faison, to Mr. Carleton E. Weatherby, of Baltimore.

While awaiting the arrival of the bride, the ears of the assembly were charmed by the sweet music evoked from the organ by Mrs. B. B. Witherington, and their eyes feasted upon the beauty of the decorations which bore emphatic testimony to the taste and skill of several of our most popular young ladies.

Promptly at 10:30, the organist began to play the exquisite "Bridal March" from Lohengrin, the Rev. Mr. McIntyre took his stand in front of the flower banked pulpit, and the ushers, Messrs. I. Faison Hicks, Raymond Weatherby, Faison Pierce and I. Frank Faison, advanced up the aisle followed by a vision of fair women robed in white; Miss Sally Hines, Miss Annie Isler, Miss Sally Hicks, Miss Janiebel Hines, Miss Nell De Vane, Miss Isabel Fairley, Miss Lydia Fryar, and Miss Annie Southerland won the admiration of all beholders as one by one they glided into view. Then came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Capt. L. T. Hicks, and followed by her dame of honor, Mrs. R. W. Hicks, beautifully gowned in heliotrope and white, a majestic type of matronhood in effective contrast with the bevy of maidens who had preceded. It is often said that all brides are fair by courtesy, but this one was so in truth, her travelling frock of gray being remarkably becoming and throwing the bright tints of her hair into artistic relief. Willowy grace is one of her distinctive charms, and it was never more in evidence. In the meantime, the groom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Chauncy Weatherby, advanced from the vestry to receive the bride.

The ceremony was impressive, as it always is whenever Mr. McIntyre officiates, and then the party left the church, the triumphant strains of the organ rivalling the pealing of the wedding bells.

In spite of the heat a large crowd gathered at the station to see the young couple off for a Northern bridal trip, and no one who knows the discomforts of sweltering under the rays of a July sun will need further proof of their great popularity.

On Monday evening a large reception was given at the home of Capt. Hicks, where the friends were admitted to view an unusually pretty and valuable collection of presents. Some antique silverware which had been in the possession of the Weatherby family for several generations was especially admired for the beauty of its design, apart from its intrinsic value and the charm of association.

The occasion was a true gathering of the clans from far and near, and every one had a most delightful time.

CANDIDATE BELLAMY.

What the Charlotte Observer Says of the Democratic Congressional Candidate of the Sixth District.

The *Observer* dips its flag to John D. Bellamy, Jr., the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district. He is known to many of the readers of this paper, and known favorably to all who know him at all. A biographical sketch appearing in another column, tells that he is a native of Wilmington, a graduate of Davidson College, a member of the Wilmington bar, enjoying a full practice. He is as genial a gentleman as the State affords; a man of ability; a man of physical and mental energy; and such an one as, being a Representative in Congress, would do for his people all possible for any man to do for them. We do not choose to compare him with the person who now draws the salary as the Representative of this district—this poor creature has won the charity of silence. There is almost as little comparison between him and his present competitor, the senile, changeable and unsuccessful Dockery—a standing candidate who takes it out in running.

Notwithstanding the record of the district in the last election, we believe that Mr. Bellamy is to be elected, as he should be; basing this belief upon confidence in the returning sense of the people.

THE REV. J. P. KING.

A Second Adventist of This City Interviewed by a Constitution Reporter.

The Atlanta *Constitution* of Wednesday contains an interesting interview of a reporte rwith Rev. J. P. King, of this city. In response to questions from the reporter the Second Advent divine gave an extended statement of principles held by Second Advents. Among other things that he said are the following.

"We differ from other Christians in that we hold and teach that the return of Christ to the earth is absolutely indispensable to salvation.

"Again," said he, "we believe that this event is imminent, and although we are ignorant as to the definite time yet we hold that we know it approximately and can quote the scriptures to sustain this belief."

"We also teach," continued Dr. King, "that many will remain alive until that day, and if worthy of eternal life they will be translated with the resurrected righteous from the earth even to the clouds."

Atlantic Club To-night.

To-night the Atlantic Yacht Club will hold their annual Fourth of July celebration, the event having been postponed because of the celebration by the Carolina Club on the Fourth.

The entertainment committee is making preparations which give abundant promise of an evening of unusual pleasure. Dancing will be one of the most interesting features of the event. There will be a late train for the beach arriving in the city about midnight.

Carolina, Sedgeley Hall and Hanover clubmen are accorded courtesies and will be heartily welcomed.

— Mr. C. J. Miller, of Sarecta, and Mr. Geo. J. Moore, of Point Caswell, were STAR visitors yesterday.

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

Corn and Meal.

200 Bushels Corn.
600 Bushels Meal.
900 Barrels Flour.
500 Rolls Bagging.
2,000 Bundles Ties.

Also, Hay, Hoop-Iron, Drugs, Peanuts, Tobacco, Snuff, Crackers, Brooms, Buckets, Bags, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore.

jy 2 tf

AT THE Unlucky Corner.

Westphalia Hams.
North Carolina Roe Herring.
Extra Nice Chip Beef.
Carter's Grated Pineapple.
Olives, Pickles, Chow-chow.
Fresh, Red-Combed Spring Chickens,

Agent for JACKSON SPRING WATER.

S. W. SANDERS.

jy 7 tf

Hanover Seaside Club Opening.

Friday, July 8th, 1898.

Members and their friends are invited to attend.

Good Music

will be provided. Boat will run regular schedule. Last train will leave the Beach at 11 o'clock.

The Executive Committee.
jy 8 3t sun wed fri

New Wheat Flour.

200 Barrels New Flour.
160 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-2 Flour.
25 Barrels 1-16 Flour.
25 Barrels Best Patent Flour

PRICES TERRIBLY DOWN.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
je 26 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.

je 5 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.

MADE AT Short Notice BY THE

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 5 tf

We Want Your Trade.

WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.

Plankinton Hams,
Squire's Pig Bellies,

NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE

5c Sellers,

Topical Twist-head.
Cuban Blossom,
Renown,

Also 10c Sellers,

Perfectos,
El Captain General.

After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.

Vollers & Hashagen,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,
je 30 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Stings and Bites

of Mosquitoes, Sandflies

and other pestilential insects are not very pleasant sensations.

There Is No Better Remedy

for Stings, Bites, Bruises, Cuts, &c., than

WITCH HAZEL EXTRACTS.

Every one living on the Sound or Beach should keep a good supply of Witch Hazel all the time. We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of Witch Hazel Extract and are selling it at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Why pay $1.75 for a quart of extract of Witch Hazel, called Pond's Extract, when you can get the same quantity for about one-fourth the cost? Very close price in one or five gallon lots.

Ammonia 25c per quart, equal to two quarts Household Ammonia.

J. Hicks Bunting,

je 23 tf Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Office of Secretary of W., C. & A. R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 5TH, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the capital stock of that Company, to all holders of record of July 1st, 1898. Dividends due and payable on July 12th, 1898, at the office of the Treasurer at Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from July 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

James F. Post, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer W., C. & A. R. R. Co.
jy 6 6t

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 29 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 5TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 8.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 8 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. C. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $7.50; three weeks, $10.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accepted in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The heroic valor of the men of the American army and navy, individually and collectively, in the present war has never been surpassed and some of it never equalled in the annals of war, and hence it is not surprising that it should have excited the admiration of military men the world over and elicited from some of them tributes of the highest eulogy. We do not know that other nations are surprised at it, but we doubt very much whether other nations, or the military men of other nations, understand it.

We are not a martial people in the ordinary acceptation of the word, at least as other nations understand it, but we can at the tap of the drum become one of the most martial nations on the face of the earth. This martial capacity has been shown in all our few wars, but most strikingly in the war between the States, when American met American on the contested field and displayed such valor as the world had never seen before. The swords and bayonets used in that war were beaten into ploughshares thirty-three years ago and the soldiers who bore them returned to their homes, to their accustomed avocations, threw off the uniform of the soldier, became civilians again and forgot all about war save the memories of the marches and battles in which they had participated.

This war found us a nation at peace, pursuing the avocations of peace, neither thinking of, desiring nor prepared for war with even as low rated a nation as Spain. The aversion to war, coupled with our unpreparedness for it, caused long hesitation before the die was cast, and the wage of battle made. And yet within three short months this peace-loving Republic with its little army of 25,000 men, with its little navy of less than a dozen first-class ships, has put an army of 200,000 men under arms, has created a navy, and with part of this army and this navy has astonished and evoked the admiration of the fighting nations of the earth.

They may well ask what it is that so quickly transforms these men of peace and in a twinkling, as it were, makes matchless soldiers out of men of the farm, the shop, the counter and the office, who shrink from the soldier's calling but yet when their country calls hasten to volunteer, and go to the front with the enthusiasm of born fighters who enjoy the din and danger of battle, and with the coolness of veterans accustomed to ping of the rifle, the roar of the cannon and the carnival of death.

There are several reasons: One is that Americans as a people are fond of guns from boyhood, and good marksmanship is considered an accomplishment. To bear arms is his inalienable right, guaranteed to him by the fundamental law of his country, and consequently not only the individual keeps arms in his house if he desires, but there is not a town of any size which has not one or more military organizations which are making soldiers while affording the members social pastime and instruction. Then our armies, with the exception of the comparatively small number of regulars, are composed of volunteers, men who join them of their own free will and accord, without the slighest element of coercion in it, and while subjected to military discipline this volunteer never looses his individuality or forgets that he is a citizen as well as a soldier, the equal in every respect, as a man and a citizen, of the officers who temporarily command him. This makes an army not of *machines*, (with a chasm about as wide as space between them and their commanders) but of *men* any one of whom on merit may rise to the highest rank. These *men* are accustomed to think for themselves, to act for themselves, and they carry this thinking, acting capacity with them into the army, and while they go into battle in line and under command without questioning the wisdom of the orders they obey they are expected to use their thinking, acting capacity as individuals when the emergency becomes such that they are thrown upon their own resources and must be governed by their own judgment. This accounts for the daring, dashing fighting of the individual soldier, who is frequently found on some vantage spot waging battle on his own account and attending to business as if that was what he went there for. His military training teaches this self-reliance which makes every men in emergencies an impromptu commander and strategist for the time being until the battle is over and the day decided.

And with all this there is, with the intelligence of the American soldier, a national pride, a pride of country, that few soldiers of other countries feel. He feels and knows that he is fighting for his country, not for a king, a queen, or a dynasty. It is *his* country, and its honor and its glory are his honor and his glory. Defeat and humiliation for his country means defeat and humiliation for him, and there is a world of inspiration and of stimulus to lofty resolve and daring in that. He knows that the eyes of his countrymen are on him, that he is regarded as a patriot not as a hireling fighting for pay; that if he distinguishes himself he will be honored as a brave man deserves to be, and that if he falls he will fill a patriot's honored grave, and will live in the affectionate remembrance of his country.

And then there is no army or navy in the would in which the commanders and the men in the ranks stand so closely together and between whom there is such a bond of sympathy and fellowship. The stripes that distinguish the officer from the private makes the distinction only for the brief period of service. That ended the distinction ends and the officer and the man, all other things being equal, stand upon the the same plane again, the one not being exalted from having commanded, the other not humbled from having obeyed. Both serve their country and each in his sphere wins and is entitled to as much merit as the other.

These are some of the reasons that make the American soldier the hero he is, and have given the world the nunmerous illustrations of heroic valor, which have added such lustre to our army and navy since this war began.

MINOR MENTION.

How long do the Government authorities in Madrid hope to carry out the game of deception which they have been so long and so persistently practicing upon the people? If they were not utterly befuddled they should see that the people would eventually learn at least some of the truth, as they have in the case of the destruction of Montojo's fleet at Manila and the desperate straits of the captain general, who is penned up in Manila, and in the case of Cerevra's fleet and the desperate straits of Linares and his army, who are penned up in Santiago. The Spanish people were told at first that Montojo had won a brilliant victory over Dewey, and they were told that Cervera had won a brilliant victory over Sampson's fleet, and they went wild with rejoicing in celebrating each victory only to learn too soon that both of the so-called victorious fleets had gone to the bottom of the salt water. Is it surprising when they had learned this that rage should have succeeded rejoicing? Isn't it more surprising that they could have restrained themselves from marching in a body on these deceivers and wreaking a just vengeance upon them? In all our reading we have never once encountered such deliberate and long continued deception of the people who are called upon to make the sacrifice of men and money to carry on a war that was insanity itself in the very beginning. Perhaps Santiago will open their eyes and put an end to this cruel and criminal deception, before their own ports are assaulted and the war brought to their doors.

* * *

Under the circumstances the war managers are pursuing the right course in delaying further assault on Santiago. The reasons all favor going slow, while there are none that we can see which favor rush. With Cervera's fleet out of the way as a factor of resistance, and the city hemmed in by our troops and heavy guns trained upon it, without any probability of further reinforcements reaching Linares, the Spanish garrison is powerless to hold it, and the city is practically at our mercy. The fortifications, owing to the rugged nature of the country, are hard to take by assault, and assault would incur a great loss of life, and an unnecessary loss when the city may be captured with comparatively small loss later on, if it be not surrendered in the meantime, which is not at all improbable, notwithstanding the dramatic parade of its commander. If the 5,000 men under Pando, who is said to be about the best general in Cuba, have really arrived at Santiago, as reported, the Spanish army outnumbers ours, and these fighting from forts and behind breastworks, could inflict immense damage on our army before they could be dislodged, if that could be done at all with our smaller number of men. With the Spanish ships in Cuban waters practically annihilated there is nothing to interfere with sending all the reinforcements necessary and overwhelming the enemy and making short work of taking the city. But delay, which is accompanied by no danger, will give the Spanish commander more time to study the situation, to realize his predicament, convince him of the futility of resistance and bring him to his senses. It will also give time to test the presence of submarine mines in the harbor channel, to remove them if there as far as practicable, and thus avoid jeopardizing our ships by attempting to force their way in. It does not follow at all that because Cervera got out they can get in, for while some of the mines the Spaniards have planted may be, as alleged, contact mines, others may not be, but may be, and doubtless are, connected with the forts by wire. In view of the immense number of wounded and killed in the attack on the outer defences, 1,700 out of less than 16,000 men, it would look like throwing life away to resume the attacks with unnecessary haste, when we will be gaining strength by delay and the enemy will be weakened. There is such a thing as "making haste slowly," and this is one of the cases where this may be done.

BOOK NOTICES.

Harper's Round Table for July presents a varied and capital list of contents, consisting of short articles and stories, all of which are entertaining while some are instructive also. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

The reader of political and economic subjects will find *Gunton's Magazine* for July an interesting and valuable number, containing nine or more papers, all on timely topics. Published by The Gunton Company, Union Square, New York.

The Century Magazine for July is a superb y illustrated and a very interesting number, containing among many other valuable articles a splendid paper, illustrated, on "Confederate Commerce Destroyers." Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The July number of the *Overland Monthly*, one of our most interesting magazines, presents a large list of entertaining papers, handsomely illustrated. Its sketches of persons and scenes in the West are always interesting, in addition to which it presents much other matter of a fine class. Published by The Overland Monthly Company, San Francisco, Cal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— We will of course show Cervera all the courtesies due a distinguished prisoner of war. He showed in the Hobson case that he was a man of spirit and generous chivalry.—*Richmond Times, Dem.*

——Great Britain carries 82 per cent. of the total trade of China that is under foreign flags, and pays 76 per cent. of the dues and duties that are collected on that trade. There is not much left for Germany, France and Russia to quarrel about, though there is a good deal for them to hanker after.—*New York Commercial, Ind.*

—— Cervera's dash for liberty was creditable alike to his courage, his honor and his judgment. It was better for him to have his ships sunk under him in a desperate fight than to surrender them tamely or of necessity, to be added to the force of the enemy. His foes will commend his conduct while they regret its consequences in the destruction of his fleet.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— There is a grim justice in the coincidence that the city of Santiago, which will be surrendered to our troops or destroyed by our guns to-day, was the scene of the slaughter of Capt. Fry and a number of the other prisoners of the Virginius in 1873. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." But He frequently employs human instruments in making His settlements.—*New York World, Dem.*

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Washington *Progress:* Mr. T. A. Pinkham, who resides about five miles from here, died on Wednesday last, aged about 56 years.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: There are several gentlemen in the city from Chicago, Cincinnatti and other points to look after the sewerage bonds.

— Laurinburg *Exchange*: We are told that a certain merchant of this city, whose handwriting is not the plainest in the world, ordered ten gross of matches from a Wilmington house and received ten gallons of molasses, billed as ordered.

— Durham *Sun*: News of the death of Mrs. T. F. Kirkland, wife of Captain Kirkland, of the S. A. L., was received in the city Tuesday night. While the end was expected it was a great shock to her many relatives and friends here.

— Greensboro *Record:* The death of Rev. John L. Michaux, which occurred this (Wednesday) morning at one o'clock, was not unexpected. His health had been bad for over a year, but he took his bed only about five weeks ago, since which time he has been growing worse. Mr. Michaux was seventy-four years of age.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* It is a remarkable occurrence that the three deaths only among the white inhabitants for June was one man 73, one 75, one 76. The two colored deaths were a man crushed by the railroad and a woman shot near the Park. These were brought to town and died here.

— Chatham *Record*: Mrs. Emma V. Moring, widow of Hon. John M. Moring, died at her residence at Elon College, on Wednesday o last week, after a long sickness. —— Mr. Conrad Siegner died on the night of the 5th inst., near this place, age 72 years. He was born in Germany and came to America in 1868, and removed to this county with his son's family about two years ago. He had worked as a miner for one company 28 years.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Rev. S. S. Gasque, pastor of Linwood circuit, this county, is a cousin of Lieutenant Victor Blue, the daring young hero who made two trips around the city of Santiago de Cuba, ascertaining the strength of the fortifications, the position of Cervera's fleet and furnishing much valuable information to Admiral Sampson. Mr. Gasque says he remembers Mr. Blue very distinctly, having often nursed him on his knee when Victor was quite a little fellow. He also says it is a mistake about him being born in North Carolina—that his father was a native of this State, but that Victor Blue was born in South Carolina. —— We understand the Mormons are doing very effective missionary work in the neighborhood of Riley's Store, Randolph county, and they have had several converts and a number of sympathizers.

TWINKLINGS.

— Not a Hero: "Maria, is this red, white and blue ice cream wholesome?" "I don't know; but what if it isn't? Aren't you willing to take any risks for your country?"

— Accounting for a Condition: Mrs. Hilver—"Husband, dear, what makes you so pensive?" Mr. Hiliver—"Possibly, love, it's because you are so expensive."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

— Well Mated—"We never have any trouble entertaining Annt Mary and Aunt Eliza when they visit us." "Why not?" "They entertain each other bragging about their diseases."

— Met His Match: Papa—"Well, did the photographer succeed in making the baby look pleasant? Mamma—"No; the baby succeeded in making the photographer look unpleasant."—*Puck.*

— Another Spanish Atrocity: "I never saw anybody hate the Spaniards like my wife." "What makes her feel that way?" She got to reading war news the other day and let a lot of raspberry jam burn up."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "You must admit that your argument was rather thin." "My dear sir," remarked the man who was filibustering, "in a case like this it is not the thickness of an argument that counts. It's the length."—*Washington Star.*

— "What do you find the most difficult task?" asked the idle friend. "The hardest thing about my job," the all-round clerk replied, "is going on with my work when I have drawn my pay in advance."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Stern Father—"Young man, I saw you kissing my daughter as I passed the parlor door, and I want you to know that I don't like it. What have you got to say for yourself?" Young Man—"Well, all I've got to say is that you don't know a good thing when you see it."—*Chicago News.*

— All's Well That Ends Well: Physician—"Two of your ribs are broken, your right arm is fractured, one of your ears is missing and three fingers are gone." Patient—"How is the wheel?" "Without a scratch." "Thank heaven! Think of what might have happened!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Marine (saluting)—"Commodore, the captain sends word that we are in peril of being hit by Spanish shells." Commodore—"Impossible." Marine—"Yes, sir; impossible while they are aimed at us, but the senors have become rattled and are firing at random, sir."—*Judge.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A SCOTCH LEGEND.

In a lonely glen surrounded by lofty mountains and miles from any habitation lies a small loch, or tarn, around which tradition has cast a legend of the olden time. Situated amid the Grampians, the scenery is wild and rugged, such a scene amid which the wanderer may pause and feel that the hand of man has never disturbed nature in her solitude.

Years and years ago, when the turbulent state of Scotland rendered life and property insecure, a large amount of treasure was supposed to have been thrown into the loch, there to escape detection and to await the return of peaceful times to enable it to be recovered. It had been thrown into its hiding place in the night by those who possessed it, and the secret had been solemnly sworn to on the naked blade of a dirk, an old form of highland oath, held to be binding and sacred. Time passed, and quiet times or necessity induced those who held the secret to attempt to recover the treasure. In those primitive days appliances were limited, and the first attempt failed from inability to reach the bottom. Months were spent in the manufacture of rope from hides in hopes that the dark water would yet give up the coveted treasure it held within its inky depths. By different routes in the lone hours of night the holders of the secret assembled on the shores of this highland tarn and vainly tried to reach the bottom. Fathom after fathom went down, but to no avail. Again and again, with increased lengths of rope, did these midnight seekers after gold prosecute their task, but to end in disappointment. The loch yielded nothing save now the almost certain fact that it was unfathomable.

Years rolled away and no further attempts were made, since, dispirited, they agreed to abandon the hopeless toil of trying to fathom Lochan Kin Dhoan, or the bottomless loch, as they then styled it. Nor was it ever again attempted by those who first essayed it. Subsequently, however, to their last failure an incident occurred that in that age of superstition cast around the loch the weird belief that it was haunted.

In a baronial keep lived a chief in all the rude pomp of feudal pride. His lady had died and left an only daughter, who, now grown up to womanhood, presided over the household. Her father's temper was haughty and imperious, and he ruled every one around him with stern away. As was the custom in those days, he had long been at enmity with a neighboring chief. But love laughs at highland pride as well as at locksmiths. His neighbor had a son, who became enamored of the maiden. But how was the fatal gulf of feudal strife to be bridged? Time went on. Stolen interviews, when by accident they met, or when her father was absent, were all that the young hearts could glean from the stern hate of both the parents, till, unable to bear the long, weary weeks that occasionally prevented their meetings, the young chieftain determined to beard the lion in his den and demand the hand of his daughter. Accompanied by an escort, he arrived before the drawbridge and demanded an interview with the chief. The interview over, the young chieftain, with a heavy heart, recrossed that drawbridge and doffed his bonnet to a fair form on the battlements.

It was some time before they again met. The chief had used harsh words and harsh measures to his daughter, but "love will find out the way," and at the next meeting of the lovers they had arranged to elope. The strong power of woman's love nerved her for the deed. The heartless home she was about to leave seemed to palliate the act. The temporary absence of the old chief afforded opportunity.

On a dark November evening about two hours after sunset a horse bearing the young chieftain and his intended bride was wending its way with difficulty along the rugged mountain path amid the darkness when the sound of horses' hoofs was heard. To turn was to encounter foes behind as well as in front, if foes they were, as doubtless the flight of the lady had been discovered at the castle. Besides the nature of the ground and darkness rendered flight hopeless. To move a little to the side and quietly await the chance of being passed in the darkness was all that now remained to the youthful lovers. The night had hitherto been dark, but still. The wind was now sweeping over the blank moor and hurrying the black clouds across the sky with increasing violence. The young chief felt the fair hand that held his girdle tighten as the sound of the horses' hoofs was heard, but no scream, no signs of fear. All had as yet gone well, when a gleam of moonlight lit up the scene and revealed a party of horsemen scarce 30 yards distant. There was no time for deliberation. The young chieftain dashed his spurs to his horse, and with a bound the noble animal was crossing the now moonlit moor at full speed, hotly pursued by the chief and his party. "Capture, but don't fire!" was the brief command.

At first the lovers outstripped their pursuers. But the double burden began to tell on the young chieftain's horse, and the distance between lessened. The chief was gaining on them at every stride, and the pale moon still shone on the scene. Suddenly, as if the earth had opened at their feet, over the precipice that overhangs the Lochan Kin Dhoane, leaped the horse and his riders. An exclamation of horror, a wild yell of agony from the chief as he beheld this fatal leap. A dull, heavy splash in the deep, dark water beneath was all that responded. From that hour it was shunned as a fatal spot.

The story of the treasure had been handed down from father to son, and a party of stout hearts again resolved to brave the dangers that surrounded the scene of the hidden gold. A night was fixed. But scarce had the task begun ere an arm and hand, holding a naked dirk, is said to have risen from the water and an unearthly voice to have ejaculated, "Forbear!"—Exchange.

Doctors Who Can't Cure.

A new class of doctors has sprung up. This consists of specialists of every disease known who can't cure any one of them. These men are employed by railway or insurance companies to prove whether people who come to them and assert that they are ill are shamming.

Thus, if a man seeks an audience with the manager of a railway company and claims damages for a paralyzed arm brought about by an accident, he will be handed over to the specialist. If the symptoms do not appear to be genuine, a few drops of weak sulphuric acid will easily and effectively decide the matter.

A large number of people apply for admission to the hospitals who are suffering merely from imaginary diseases. These consider that the inconveniences of hospital life are quite overbalanced by the good food and the warm bed. They all give employment to the specialist, who finds his trade a paying one.—Pearson's Weekly.

Monuments In Our Great Cities.

Our great cities are not now exactly poor in statues, but the exceedingly accidental character of these memorials, due to the fact that they are mainly the result of private subscription, is evidenced by a glance at the public out of door statues and other memorials in New York city. To American literary men, distinctly as literary men, not one statue has been raised in that city, but there are statues of Shakespeare, Walter Scott and Robert Burns. One bust of an American author — Washington Irving — is found, and there are also busts of Cervantes, Schiller and Thomas Moore. It would be hard to object to these memorials of old world authors, provided they are works of art, but one would like to see them accompanied by at least as many Americans.—J. E. Chamberlin in Atlantic.

Gem Tester.

The radiograph—that is, the Roentgen ray "photograph"—is an excellent test for gems. Diamonds, pearls, rubies, turquoises, emeralds, opals, garnets, sapphires and so on all give a black radiograph, whereas paste imitations give only a faint radiograph, hardly visible. A minute's exposure is sufficient to tell a true from a false stone.

SIGNS IN THE SALT.

Omens and Superstitions Connected With the Universal Condiment.

Salt is probably the only article of food which has been used by every nation and in every age since the beginning of civilization. More superstitions are naturally connected with it than with any other article of food.

In ancient times, before trade was as well organized as it is now, salt was very scarce and costly. From this gradually grew up the eastern custom that whoever should eat salt together—the most precious possession—must be friends for life.

The belief that it is unlucky to spill salt at table is of similar origin and equal age. There is an allusion to it in Leonardo da Vinci's great painting of "The Last Supper," which represents Judas as knocking over the salt cellar while reaching out his hand. The Romans had this superstition and took extreme precautions to avoid spilling salt.

Many fierce battles have been waged for the possession of saline springs by animals as well as men. The Big Bone Lick, a Kentucky salt spring, was in the early days of the settlement surrounded by many tons of bones, some of extinct beasts, that had been killed there fighting for a taste. Most of these were destroyed, but Jefferson and others rescued many specimens. The Indians got salt from the same spring and in central New York and traded it far and wide among the tribes.

Many nations held salt sacred. The Germans believed that soil made salt by saline springs was peculiarly holy. The Scriptures speak frequently of "the covenant of salt." The Mexicans had a goddess of salt whose more or less musical name was Huixtocilmatl.

There is an eastern tale of a man who went to rob a house by night. Stumbling upon an object in the dark, he put his tongue to it to ascertain its nature. It was a bit of rock salt. The man gave up his idea of robbing a house whose owner's salt he had eaten. Cogia Housain of "The Forty Thieves" was more wily. He would not eat in his intended victim's house lest there might be salt in some of the dishes.

Some of the "tacky whites" of the south put salt in their shoes to keep off witches. The Chinese, in observing the last festival of the year, throw salt upon the fresh built fire in front of the ancestral tablets. In many remote parts of the world cakes or blocks of rock salt have been used as money, and a man who was not "worth his salt" was a pretty poor fellow.—New York World.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	15
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 53	@	4 75
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	53½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	20½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	43
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	19
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7½
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Rough Flooring, seasoned	19 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	28
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed		@	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for 5 cents. Still greater economy in 6-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 23½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 23 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market very dull at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year,—Spirits turpentine steady, 23¾c, 23½c; rosin, firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	94
Rosin	346
Tar	151
Crude Turpentine	14

Receipts same day last year.—232 casks spirits turpentine, 646 bbls rosin, 54 bbls tar, 25 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16 cts.	℔	lb
Good Ordinary	4⅝	"	"
Low Middling	5 5-16	"	"
Middling	5¾	"	"
Good Middling	6	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50@52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $3.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money on call was steady at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 485¾ for demand and 484½@486 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485½ and 486¼@487. Commercial bills 483¾. Silver certificates 58¾@59¼. Bar silver 58¾. Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds firm; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124¼; coupon, 124¼; U. S. 4's 110¼; do. coupon, 110½; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 112½; do. 5's, coupon, 112½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

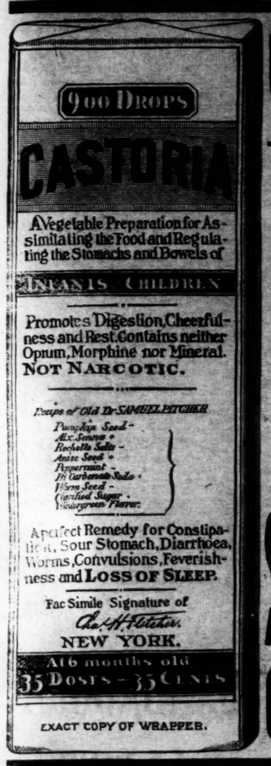
NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Rosin steady, strained, common to good, $1 42½. Spirits turpentine steady at 26¼@26¾.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Spirits turpentine steady at 23c bid; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

And They Cured Her Too.

A Birmingham physician has had an amusing experience. The other day a somewhat distracted mother brought her daughter to see him. The girl was suffering from what is known among many people as "general lowness." There was nothing much the matter with her, but she was pale and listless and did not care about eating or doing anything. The doctor, after due consultation, prescribed for her a glass of claret three times a day with her meals. The mother was somewhat deaf, but apparently heard all he said and bore off her daughter, determined to carry out the prescription to the very letter.

In ten days' time they were back again, and the girl looked quite a different creature. She was rosy cheeked, smiling and the picture of health. The doctor congratulated himself upon the keen insight he had displayed in his diagnosis of the case. "I am glad to see that your daughter is so much better," he said.

"Yes," exclaimed the excited and grateful mother, "thanks to you, doctor! She has had just what you ordered. She has eaten carrots three times a day since we were here and sometimes oftener—and once or twice uncooked—and now look at her!"

The medical man was so overcome with laughter that for some minutes he could not explain the mistake.—London Answers.

Special Meeting

OF THE

Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. JAMES F. POST, JR.,

je 22 21t Secretary.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of the ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean. je 2 tf

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

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je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture AND Mechanic Arts

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

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je 28 tf. RALEIGH, N. C.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

HIS LAST GAME.

It Was Death's Play, and the Move Was Never Made.

One winter's day a patent farm gate man arrived in Thomasville, and almost the first man he ran across was Uncle Brill, as everybody called him. Uncle Brill was the champion checker player of that country, and he had downed every man, stranger or citizen, who came along. There was something about this stranger which made Uncle Brill suspect that he was a good player. So he doffed his hat and said:

"I begs your pardon, but mebbe you play a game of checkers now and then to pass away the time?"

"Mebbe I do when I kin find anybody as knows the noble game," replied the stranger.

"Didn't you ever hear of Uncle Brill of this town?"

"No, I never did. Is he a jumper or what?"

"His best holt is checkers, sir. He hasn't lost a game in the last 20 years."

"Mebbe you might be the critter yourself?" queried the stranger as he looks the old man over.

"Mebbe I ar'. Yes, suh, that's my name, though I'm not generally alluded to as a 'critter.'"

"And you know how to play checkers?"

"I reckon I dew."

"That's good. I've got a week off, and I'm glad to find somebody to amuse me. Come to the tavern after supper."

When Uncle Brill left home that evening, he told his wife he might be gone two hours. The stranger was waiting for him, a lot of idlers had gathered, and the game began at once. After two or three moves had been made each player saw that he had an old hand to deal with and began to hedge. There was no hurry about playing. The stranger lay back in his chair and told about the celebrated games he had played with celebrated people, and Uncle Brill followed suit, and when midnight came only four or five moves had been made. As the spectators all departed the man said to Uncle Brill:

"Mebbe your wife will be anxious about you, and mebbe you want to go home and give this game to me?"

"Mebbe I sot down here to sot fur three days if necessary!" replied the old man, and the game went on.

The pair were left alone in the barroom, and at daylight neither of them had a king. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the stranger got the first one. Neither had stopped for breakfast, but after every move the stranger would lie back and tell a story which consumed the next hour. At noon Uncle Brill got a king, but night had come before each had a pair. The game went right on through the evening up to midnight, right on into another day, and both were as watchful and vigilant as ever. At noon word was brought to Uncle Brill that his cow had died, but he would not abandon the game. At night he got word that his old woman was very sick, but he still stuck. At midnight, when they were left alone again, the stranger said:

"Old man, you'd better give it up and go home. It'll be ag'in your reputation, of course, but you'll hev to make the best of it."

"I've sot out to sot here till I win this game or die!" was the reply, and the game went on.

An hour after daylight the first comers found Uncle Brill bending over the checker board, with his hand on a king as if preparing for a move. The stranger was leaning back in his chair and telling a story of how he once played a game which lasted seven straight days. The visitors came and spoke to the old champion, but he made no answer. Then they laid a hand on his shoulder and found that he was dead.

"Dead, eh?" queried the patent gate man. "Well, I've been wondering for the last hour why he didn't move his king, but there was no hurry about it—no hurry. I figured that it would take three days more to play the game, and I'd hev to beat him for sure!"—Philadelphia Press.

Desperate Measure.

Minnie—Is it true that you were ordered from the theater for refusing to remove your hat?

Winnie—Well, I don't care. I wanted my money back, and that was the only way I could think of to get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PENNY WISE.

Change In the Money Using Habits of the People.

Americans of the class who go to Europe take note that in Germany a coin is used called a pfennig and worth a quarter of a cent and that in France centimes are in use, which are current at one-fifth of a cent. This practice of using money in such minute divisions excites the contempt of Americans, which is, however, returned by the Germans and French and is expressed freely at the foolish and wasteful Americans who, in their own country, make no use of any coin less than a cent.

And yet there is a change gradually extending over the United States in what may be called the money using habits of the people. There was a time within the remembrance of western and southern Americans, before United States silver coin was in general circulation in the Mississippi valley, when the picayune, a Spanish coin worth when in good condition 6¼ cents and when worn smooth 5 cents, was the smallest coin in use. From the picayune came the word picayunish, signifying a small, mean, penurious nature. In New England, where the people so divided the dollar as to create many fractions and continued to speak of shillings, pence and half pence long after our separation from England, a copper coinage was maintained, and people contended for the odd cents and even half cents due them in making change from the earliest ages, but beginning west of the Hudson there was until a comparatively recent period an absence of copper coins, nothing for sale at less than 5 cents and a general disposition to speak lightly of even 5 cent transactions.

This has, within the present generation, greatly changed. The nickel has come to stay, and cents are everywhere in circulation. The government set an example in first reducing letter postage to 3 cents and later to 2 cents. The proud, haughty and lavish American found himself compelled to deal in coins less than 5 cents. The cheapening of postage led to the selling of many articles of common use, such as newspapers, at less than 5 cents, and whatever sacrifice of pride it may have cost, the average American found himself buying these things at the reduced prices and dealing in nickels and pennies. It was a come down, but it came.

It should be remembered that these so called dealings were not the result of decreasing wealth in the country, since the supply of money in the country has been steadily increasing for many years, but were the effect of increasing sense. The massive and yet acute intellect of the American has grasped the fact that there is no reason why he should buy more of a given article than he needs or pay for it twice as much as is asked. Slowly the most intelligent and best educated inhabitant of the earth has surrounded the operation of buying a cent's worth of something, if that is what he needs, and paying a cent for it. With the increased use of smaller change has come the practice of buying and selling most things at once unheard of prices. The word cheap, once unpopular with Americans, is quite common now. There is a high price and a low price for everything, and well to do people are not afraid or ashamed to pay the latter.

We have not arrived yet at the pfennig and the centime, but we may get there. We do not save matches and candle ends and lumps of sugar which we have once bought and paid for, as they do in the old countries, but there is no good reason why we should not. With all our wisdom there is no just cause why we should not accumulate penny wisdom. It is hard to predict what the United States might arrive at if, in addition to being the richest country in the world, it was in the habits of its people the most sensible and saving.—Kansas City Star.

Book Titles.

One may honestly congratulate modern authors of all sorts upon the brevity, at least, of their titles. In these enlightened times no one would be guilty of a "First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Worse still is "Discovery of a Gaping Gulf Wherein England Is Like to Be Swallowed by Another French Marriage," for which Stubbes, the author, was deprived of his right hand in the presence of a "deeply silent multitude." And, although it is well to avoid extremes, one finds monosyllabic titles preferable to those last mentioned. Let such as cavil at "Quits," "Moths," "Dawn," "She," "Weeds," "Jess," "Jet," "Dreams," or even "Alas," refrain, lest a worse thing happen unto them.—F. Foster in Lippincott's.

FOR PIC NIC HAMS,

D. S. Sides, Plates, Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay, Oats, Plow Lines,

HOOP IRON SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

and everything in groceries, go and see

R. R. STONE & CO.,

or write for prices. je 7 tf

When Prices Are High and Money Tight

is the very time you need to spend your money WHERE IT WILL BUY THE MOST GOODS. Our Cash Store is that place, and the reasons are so plain that "he who reads may run." We sell exclusively for CASH, and you pay nobody else's bills. We do not have to wait until we can collect accounts before reinvesting, and so can afford to sell on a closer margin than he who credits.

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The University.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses, 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 188 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address,

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,

je 21 2w Chapel Hill, N. C.

Cormorants.

A gourmet is one thing, a gormand another. Yousouf, "The Terrible Turk," eats 18 chops at breakfast and drinks two quarts of beer. Brignoli ate a dozen mutton chops after singing at the Academy and drank three bottles of champagne. He was a gastronome. Pouyer Quertier ate a leg of mutton at a meal, with sundry vegetables, while the limit of his capacity for champagne was never reached. John H. Inman, a disciple of teetotalism, killed himself with eating. His appetite was so ravenous and his capacity for food so illimitable that he was ashamed to eat in public. New York is full of human cormorants.—New York Press.

Innocence Personified.

Mistress (severely)—If such a thing occurs agian, Norah, I shall have to get another servant.

Norah—I wish yez wud. There's easily enough wurruk for two av us.—London Fun.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!

Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—most of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date

Women of Taste.

Striped Linen Crash at

20c per yard.

White Duck,

10, 12 1-2 and 15c.

40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special

10c.

Remnants of India Linen,

8, 10 and 15c.

Special lot of 20c Organdies, a Bargain at

10c.

35c French Organdies, to close at

25c.

Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at

15c.

Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's Suits from

85c to $5.00.

Caps, 15 to 75c.

Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish

Good Matting

will do well to inspects our line.

Full stock of

Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 12 tf

Save Money on Hardware, House Furnishing

by buying from J. W. Murchison. SEASONABLE goods, such as Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers, at prices that will make you open your eyes. COOKING APPLIANCES that for cheapness, convenience and lasting qualities you have never seen equalled; these, too, sold to gain your friendship, not for making money. THERE IS NOTHING in our line that we are not offering almost at sacrifice figures.

Celebrate the Fourth

by resolving to go to Murchison's ALWAYS for all goods in his line.

J. W. MURCHISON,

ORTON BUILDING.

jy 8 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.

je 23 tf

Auction Sale.

THE BALANCE OF THE HEINSBERGER STOCK

OF BOOKS, PICTURES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Sale begins Monday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,

and each day thereafter until entire stock is sold.

C. W. YATES & CO.

je 19 tf

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 19 tf

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. **Surplus $10,000.**

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.

2.—You can draw it out when you need it.

3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and work ing for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 75 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEND US

Your Orders for

Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay,

MEAT, &c.

AND GET

BOTTOM PRICES.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

je 12 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address

THE MORNING STAR,

my 23 tf Wilmington N. C.

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours. Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,

my 19 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Foreclosure Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Matthew F. Taylor and wife to the North Carolina Home Building Association, recorded on the Records of New Hanover County in Book 93, page 288, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, in the City of Wilmington, N. C., at the front door of the Court House of New Hanover County, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property situate in the City of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, to-wit.: Beginning at the northwestern intersection of Second street and Red Cross St., runs thence westwardly with the northern line of Red Cross street 48 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Second street 105 feet to an Alley nine feet in width, thence along said Alley and eastwardly parallel with Red Cross street 48 feet to the western line of Second street, thence southwardly with said line of Second street 105 feet to the beginning. Together with a right of way in, over and to said Alley.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

je 28 20t Mortgagee.

SEACOAST AIR LINE S.A.L.

Schedule In Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:29 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:35 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:36 p. m., Athens 8:40 a. m., and Atlanta 5:30 a. m.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 9:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:38 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:58 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m. Lincolnton 10:25 a m., Shelby 11:07 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 5:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:35 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Pembroke 9:21 a. m., Lumberton 9:38 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:18 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:21 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:13 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 15—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 3:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 4:30 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 56 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 60 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 26 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 33 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 40 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

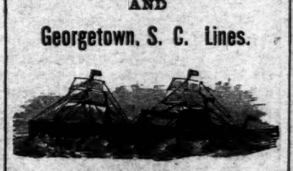
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN .....Saturday, July 9th

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE .....Friday, July 8th

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y jy 8 tf

Mrs. W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE

Ocean View Hotel

For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. B. Greer, deceased,
vs.
E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit.: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 33 feet to the beginning. DAN. D. CAMERON,

June 13, 1898. Commissioner.

je 14 30t

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders. JAMES F. POST, JR.,

je 21 9t Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 8.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 0:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:27 p. m. Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 8:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:18 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 65—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:38. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 8:13 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:00 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:30 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:35 p. m., Washington 4:46 p. m., Richmond 7:20 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 8.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:00 a. m., Florence 8:25 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:30 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06, a. m., arrive Latta 9.34 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m. Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1898.

THE REDUCTION OF SANTIAGO.

Prospects for Capitulation Without Further Fighting Grow with Delay.

SPANISH LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

The Archbishop of Santiago Has Applied to Blanco to Surrender the City—Expected Reinforcements of Pando Have Not Arrived.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, July 7, 7 P. M.—General Torel, the Spanish commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by Gen. Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and that the American warships are now free to cooperate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating.

Although General Toral is apparently anxious to resist to the bitter end, the utter hopelessness of holding out against a seige by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The reinforcements upon which he was counting have not arrived. General Pando has left him in the lurch, and it is understood is making his way across the country to Havana.

The food supply in Santiago is low, and it is understood that the ammunition is running short. Our position is being hourly strengthened.

The cable operators who left Santiago yesterday have been sent back, in order that General Toral may be able to communicate freely with General Blanco and the Madrid government.

The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow with each hour of delay. The Archbishop of Santiago has applied to General Blanco to surrender the city.

TO REINFORCE SHAFTER.

Six Thousand Troops at Charleston—Gen. Miles Expected to Accompany the Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—The 16th Pennsylvania, 6th Illinois and 2d Wisconsin regiments arrived in the city early this morning, making with the men already here, the 6th Massachusetts and the 3d Wisconsin, 6,000 troops in the city. The men were unloaded from their trains at an early hour and marched to the big cotton warehouses that had been placed at General Wilson's command by the city. The quarters thus provided were ample to accommodate them and they seemed delighted with them. During the day active preparations for transfering troops to the Yale and Columbia were begun. Tomorrow the troopship Resolute will arrive here. She will be followed in a few hours by the steamers Duchess and "Number Thirty" thus providing transportation for five thousand men. It was announced to-day that the steamer Rita, captured by the Yale, which is here waiting to be sold Monday, would be bought by the government and used to carry supplies and stock.

It was stated to-day that General Miles would come here to-morrow to go with the Charleston expedition to Cuba.

SPANISH VERSION.

The Sinking of the Warship Alphonso XII Near Port Mariel.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 7, 11 A. M.—The Spanish version of the sinking of the warship Alphonso XII is that she was chased by three American warships while attempting to enter the port of Mariel, and that her commander purposely ran her ashore in order to avoid capture. The official report adds that the Americans fired 600 shells at the Alphonso XII, and that the ship is a complete loss. It is further stated that the crew of the cruiser and "part of the cargo" were saved.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says 140 of the sailors who belonged to Admiral Cervera's squadron have reached Santiago de Cuba.

MADRID, July 7.—A minister, after the cabinet meeting to-day, declared that if Admiral Cervera had succeeded in escaping the Spaniards would have sued for peace. But, he added, in view of the destruction of the Spanish fleet the war must be continued, lest Spain be accused of cowardice or fear.

Dispatches received here from official sources at Havana announce that there is an enthusiastic desire there to continue the war.

10 A. M.—The cabinet is of the opinion that the fleet of Admiral Camara should continue its voyage to the Philippine islands.

The government has received a telegram from Admiral Cervera announcing the death of Admiral Villamil who was in command of the Spanish torpedo boat squadron at Santiago de Cuba, and suicide of Captain Lazaga, the commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

WARM WIRELETS.

A rumor was current in Madrid last night to the effect that the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba had commenced.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Jno. B. Respass, postmaster, Washington, N. C., and A. M. Long, postmaster, Rockingham, N. C.

A Washington dispatch says Secretary Long specifically and absolutely denied the accuracy of reports of friction between the army and navy.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President yesterday is W. H. Chadbourn, Jr., North Carolina, to be lieutenant of volunteer engineers.

Gen. Shafter telegraphs the War Department that reports as to killing prisoners by Cubans are absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Both Bodies Will Probably Adjourn for the Session Some Time To-day.

HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION.

A Large Number of Bills Passed—Resolution Thanking Commodore Schley and His Officers and Men Read.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Late this afternoon a bill conferring upon Adjutant General Corbin the rank, pay and allowances of a Major General was passed by the Senate. When unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Sewell, Republican, New Jersey, for consideration of the bill, Mr. Pettus, Democrat, Alabama, objected. However, by a vote, the Senate decided to consider the bill. Mr. Pettus sharply criticised the measure and charged that General Corbin had been rapidly promoted by reason of political favoritism.

During the greater part of the session the Senate considered unobjected bills on the general calendar, passing a large number of them.

A bill making appropriations to pay sessions employes of the House of Representatives and for other purposes, was passed, with the following amendment: To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes, the remains of officers and soldiers who die at military camps or who are killed in action or who die in the field at places outside of the limits of the United States, $200,000.

Senator Allison, called up House resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress at 2 o'clock to-morrow and had it referred to the committee on appropriations. Senator Allen, Nebraska, and Senator Hawley, Connecticut, thought it impossible that Congress could dispose of necessary business and adjourn to-morrow.

At 4:40 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and at 6:12 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

To-day in the House was given to the consideration of measures by unanimous consent. Few of importance were passed. A resolution providing for final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-morrow was agreed to. Then followed a clamor characteristic of the closing days of a session, members in large numbers being constantly upon their feet, appealing for the recognition and consideration of their local measures.

Mr. Berry, Democrat, of Kentucky, secured the reading of his resolution, thanking Commodore Schley and the officers and men under him, for the victory over Cervera.

The Senate resolutions extending thanks and directing the giving of medals to Lieut. F. H. Newcomb and the officers and men of the Hudson, in the fight at Cardenas, and directing the retirement upon full pay of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, of the McCulloch, in the Manila battle, were laid before the House. Mr. Hepburn asked consent for its consideration, but Mr. Berry, Democrat, Kentucky, objected unless the Schley resolutions should be taken up with them. This condition was not conceded, and the Senate resolutions went over.

The House accepted the Senate provision for an appropriation of $200,000 to pay the cost of transporting dead American seamen and soldiers to their homes for interment, in the discretion of the War Department.

The bill to incorporate the international American bank was called up, but by unanimous consent it went over to the first Wednesday after Congress shall meet in December.

By the adoption of a resolution Mr. Payne, Republican, New York was elected Speaker pro tempore of the House. Mr. Dalzell, Republican, Pennsylvania, explained that many enrolled bills were awaiting the signature of the Speaker for transmission to the Senate and President, and in ignorance of the exact movements of Speaker Reed who was absent from the city it was well for the House to elect a Speaker who could sign the enrolled bills. At 4:59 P. M., the House adjourned.

SPAIN WANTS PEACE.

The Cabinet Deliberating the Question of Negotiating—Austria and the Pope Interested.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Temps* this evening publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says that its correspondent, in spite of the official denials published in the newspapers, persists in the belief that the Spanish cabinet to-day not only deliberated upon the question of negotiating for peace, but charged the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Gamaza, to study the matter and report upon it.

The correspondent adds that he does not believe the Pope will again intervene, although he has charged the papal nuncio at Madrid to renew his expressions of sympathy with Spain and the dynasty and has also ordered the Spanish prelates to restrain the Carlists.

According to a dispatch from Rome to the *Imparcial* of Madrid, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in response to the Pope's intercession, has declared he will exert all his influence, with the co-operation of his two allies, to bring about an honorable peace.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Unofficial advices to the administration from sources heretofore accurate, say Spain will sue for peace this week. At the same time no such suggestion from Spain, direct or indirect, has been received here. The government will listen if approached in a proper spirit.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 1.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 3.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.

Washington—Washington 1; Baltimors, 1. (Ten innings.)

Chicago—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

THE HEROES OF THE MERRIMAC.

Hobson and Seven Men Exchanged for a Spanish Lieutenant and 14 Privates.

ON THE LINES OF SANTIAGO.

The Released Prisoners Enthusiastically Greeted by the Rough Riders and Other Troops at the Front and by the Sailors.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

OFF JARAGUA, July 6, evening, via Kingston, Ja., July 7, 7:30 A. M.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who with him sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 30th last and sunk her there, was surrendered by the Spanish military authorities today in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Captain Chadwick, of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled out of the entrenchments, knocked over tent guys and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country. The scenes of enthusiasm were repeated upon the arrival of the men at the hospital station, and at our base at Juragua, Hobson, who reached there in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York immediately. The flagship's decks were lined with officers and men and as Hobson clambered up her side and stepped on board his vessel the harbor rang with the shouts and cheers of his comrades, which were re-echoed by the crews of a dozen transports lying near by.

Hobson's Experience.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experience except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards and that they were all in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented this morning to exchange Hobson and his men and a truce was established for that purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the entrenchments occupied by Colonel Wood's rough riders, near General Wheeler's headquarters and in the centre of the American line. The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes hospital on the outskirts of Santiago, where they had been confined, at 2:45 this afternoon, in charge of Major Irles, a Spanish staff officer, who speaks English perfectly. The prisoners were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Colonel John Jacob Astor and Lieutenant Miloy, accompanied by Interpreter Maestro, were in charge of

The Spanish Prisoners.

These consisted of Lieutenants Amelio Volez and Aurelius, a German, belonging to the 29th regular infantry, who were captured at El Caney on Friday last, and Lieutenant Adolfo Aries of the First Provisional regiment of Barcelona, one of the most aristocratic military organizations of the Spanish army and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieutenant Aries and a number of the men were wounded in the fight at El Caney. The Spanish prisoners were taken through the American lines mounted and blindfolded.

The meeting between Colonel Astor and Major Irles was extremely courteous but very formal, and no attempt was made by either of them to discuss anything but the matter in hand.

Major Irles was given his choice of three Spanish Lieutenants in exchange for Hobson and was also informed that he could have all of the fourteen men in exchange for the American sailors. The Spanish officer selected Lieutenant Aries and the other two Spanish officers were conducted back to Juragua.

Truce Ended.

It was then not later than 4 o'clock and just as everything was finished and the two parties were separating, Major Irles turned and said courteously enough, but in a tone which indicated considerable defiance, and gave his hearers the impression that he desired hostilities to be renewed at once. "Our understanding is, gentlemen, that this truce comes to an end at 5 o'clock."

Colonel Astor looked at his watch, bowed to the Spanish officer, without making a reply, and then started back slowly to the American lines, with Hobson and his companions following.

The meeting of the two parties and the exchange of prisoners had taken place in full view of both the American and Spanish soldiers who were entrenched near the meeting place and the keenest interest was taken in the episode.

An Ovation by the Troops.

As Hobson and the men of the Merrimac approached the first line of entrenchments occupied by the rough riders, low murmurs ran from one end of the line of cowboys and Eastern athletes to the other, and by the time the returning party reached them every man was on his feet, refusing to be restrained by the admonishing of the officers; cheering wildly and rushing over every obstacle that chanced to be in their way in their efforts to reach Hobson and his party and grasp them by the hand. The released prisoners were soon surrounded and compelled to stop to receive the greetings, congratulations and vigorous, heartfelt handshaking of men they had never seen before. Sun-burned cavalrymen who had spent their lives in the saddle on the plains of Arizona, New Mexico or other Western States or territories, and who did not know the difference between a ship's maintop and bilge or keel, threw their arms around the sailor boys and literally dragged them over the entrenchments, all the time sending out yells that under other circumstances would have struck terror to hearts even as gallant as those of the Merrimac heroes. No mountain fastness of the West ever resounded with shouts from an Indian war dance that equalled the wild outbreak of American spirit that occurred at this meeting of the sailors who did their duty, with every Spanish gun in the harbor trained upon them, and the hardy men who, from the day of their arrival on the island of Cuba, have fought their way over the bodies of their own dead and wounded to the very gates of the city that they will gladly storm when ordered to do so.

Hearty Hand-Shaking.

The 71st New York volunteers, near the rough-riders, was the next regiment to fall upon Hobson and his men and almost immediately the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, both colored regiments, joined in the general enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer arose as Hobson and his companions forced their way through the lines of white and colored soldiers. Hobson, so far as possible, grasped each hand extended toward him and neither he nor his men made any protest against the most uncomfortable crowding and jostling which they had to endure.

If the young officer, whose home is in Alabama, has any race prejudice he certainly forgot all about it as he passed through the lines of soldiers on his way to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. He saw it was the uniform of the United States army and he cared not for the color of its wearers, grasping the hands of the ebony-hued troopers of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and expressing his thanks for their patriotic welcome with as much heartiness as he displayed towards men of his own race. He and all of his men were overcome by the reception accorded them and tears rolled down their cheeks as the soldiers crowded around them.

Hobson Interviewed.

The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Hobson for an interview and statement as to his experiences on the memorable night when he took the collier Merrimac into Santiago harbor. He declined to say anything with regard to the Merrimac, on the grounds that he intended to submit a complete report to Admiral Sampson on the subject, and that it would be outside the line of his duty to say anything about sinking the ship until after he had made such a report, or at least had had an opportuntty to consult the admiral.

He could not be induced to say anything on this subject; but with regard to his experience as a prisoner of war in Santiago he said: "During the first four days we were prisoners of war we were confined in Morro Castle, and I can assure you those were extremely uncomfortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards did not exactly ill-treat us, but it took them some time to recover from the shock caused by what most of them considered our Yankee impudence in trying to block their harbor.

"As a rule, the officers and men who came into contact with us were gruff in speech and sullen in manner. There were many threatening glances shot in our direction. For Admiral Cervera I have nothing but the highest admiration.

"His act in informing Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as that of a kind hearted, generous man and chivalrous officer. I expressed to him my sincere thanks and the thanks of my men for taking this means of relieving the anxiety of our shipmates and our friends at home. He repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration of what he called one of the most daring acts in naval history, though I am sure we were not entitled to the commendation we received, for there were hundreds of other men on our ships who would have been glad to undertake to do the same thing.

"While we were in Morro Castle we were naval prisoners but, at the end of four days, we were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army and were removed to the Reina Mercedes hospital on the outskirts of Santiago, where we remained until to-day. We knew but little of what was going on in the city, though, of course, we could always tell when our fleet was bombarding the shore batteries, and we could easily distinguish the terrific explosions caused by the Vesuvius throwing dynamite shells. Several times at night we were also fully aware that the land batteries were fighting outside the city. Last Friday and Saturday it would be difficult to explain how anxious we were for news of the success of our side during the engagement. The little information the Spaniards would give us could not be relied upon.

"One thing that I found out in the hospital was that a large number of Spanish officers were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many were brought to the hospital to be treated. Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the hospital windows on Friday, but I do not believe any one was injured by them. Our quarters there were very clean and comfortable and the food was fairly good. In fact, I have no reason to complain of our treatment as prisoners of war. The prejudice which the Spaniards showed against us during the first few days soon wore away. We conducted ourselves properly and simply forced them to treat us well. We knew nothing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet until told by our own people to-day. Of course our confinement became very irksome and I cannot tell you how great was the relief we felt to be free again. I cannot express my gratitude to our soldiers who gave us such a welcome when we came into the lines. All of us are in excellent health and glad to go back to our posts again and see the war through to the end."

Hobson proved himself to be as good a horseman as he is a sailor. The twelve mile gallop from the front to Juragua was made very quickly, though owing to the delay in reaching General Shafter's headquarters it was dusk before he arrived on the beach and took the boat to go to the flagship.

The men whose return to their comrades has been secured by the negotiations detailed above are: Richmond P. Hobson, lieutenant U. S. N.; Osborne Deignan, coxswain; George F. Phillips, machinist; John Kelly, water tender; George Charette, gunner's mate; Daniel Montague, seaman; J. C. Murphy, coxswain; Randolph Clausen, coxswain.

THE MANILA EXPEDITION.

Arrival and Departure of the Monterey and Transport Ships at Honolulu.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HONOLULU, June 29, via San Francisco, July 7.—The steamship China, of the Manila transport fleet, reached this port from San Francisco on the morning of June 23rd, one day ahead of the other vessels of the fleet. The China steamed ahead in order to load coal and clear the wharf before the other vessels. The big steamship received a warm welcome from the large crowd of people on the wharf. At 9 o'clock the soldiers were allowed to go ashore. At 2 o'clock they were provided with a feast on the executive grounds. This function was carried out precisely on the lines of the one of the first expedition.

At 6.30 o'clock of the same day the Zealandia, Colon and Senator were sighted. The men were landed the next day and were entertained by the citizens of Honolulu. The expedition sailed for Manila on the 24th.

The United States steamer Monterey and the collier Brutus arrived from San Diego on the 24th inst. They left the latter port on the 11th. The Monterey experienced a heavy northwest swell nearly all the way. She ran under her own steam until the 19th when the Brutus took her in tow. The tow line parted that night, but was picked up again the following morning. The Monterey reached port with 200 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her officers are high in their praise of her sea behavior and declare that, contrary to their expectations, the quarters of both officers and men were kept thoroughly dry. The Monterey recoaled here and was ready for sea yesterday. Her departure was delayed by the Brutus, whose engines required overhauling. Both vessels left for Manila to-day.

CERVERA'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

The Spanish Ships Concentrated Their Fire on the U. S. Cruiser Brooklyn.

HIT HER FORTY-FIVE TIMES.

Spaniards Estimate Their Forces in the Fortifications at Santiago at About Eleven Thousand Including Reinforcements of Pando.

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GUANTANAMO, July 4, via Kingston, Ja., July 6, 7 P. M.—When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port, to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two day's supply, which she had secured at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fireon the Brooklyn, hoping to disablethat vessel, which they considered the fastest of the American warships, and thus give an opportunity at least for one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

Spanish Troops at Santiago.

The Spaniards estimate the forces behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba at about eleven thousand, including the four thousand reinforcements brought by General Pando, which are known to be in Santiago. The forces, besides General Pando's regulars and two thousand volunteers, are not to be depended on. Eleven hundred marines and sailors were withdrawn from the city when the Spanish fleet made its ill-fated sortie.

The body of G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet yesterday, was brought here to-day by the Brooklyn and was buried at dusk on the side of the hill on which the marines are entrenched and near where the bodies of the three marines killed at the battle of Cusco mountain are lying. Ellis lived at Peoria, Illinois.

Admiral Cervera's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has received the report of Admiral Cervera to General Blanco on the disastrous naval fight to the Spanish cause off Santiago. It is as follows:

"To the General in Chief, Havana: In compliance with your orders I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequalled cambat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire. Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya beached and the Colon fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but it will surely reach six hundred dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crew rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villami and I believe Lasaga (spelling uncertain) and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed.

(Signed) "CERVERA."

The Reina Mercedes.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Admiral Sampson has telegraphed the Navy Department as follows from his flagship New York, off Santiago, dated yesterday:

"About midnight last night the Reina Mercedes was seen by the Massachusetts, which vessel had a search light on the channel, coming out of the harbor of Santiago. The Massachusetts and Texas opened fire, and the Spanish vessel was sunk opposite Estrella cove. I am inclined to think it was the intention to sink her in the channel and thus block the harbor entrance. If so, this plan was defeated by the fire of the ships, as she lies on the edge of the shore."

Prisoners of the Cristobal Colon.

GUANTANAMO, Monday, July, 4, 6 P. M., via Kingston, Ja., July 6, 6 P. M. (Delayed in transmission)—The steamer Resolute arrived to-day with 508 prisoners, including eighteen of the officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The disposition of the prisoners has not yet been decided on. The number of killed and wounded on the Cristobal Colon was very small. Officers of the American vessels which were in pursuit say that it was a question of only a short time when the Cristobal Colon should be compelled to surrender or run ashore, and ceased firing on her, and only three of her crew were killed (all sailors) and thirteen were wounded.

Before running their ship ashore and hoisting the white flag the Spaniards opened the Kingston valves on board the Colon and threw overboard the breech-blocks of every gun, including those of their Mauser rifles. The captured Spaniards were remarkably cheerful. The officers say they had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours before the destruction of the fleet, and in order to get the men to their posts large amounts of liquor were given out. Many of the captured sailors still showed the effects of drink when put on board the Resolute. The Spanish officers say the order to sail was given by the Ministry of Marine at Madrid, and they decided to make an attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was postponed until Sunday, for the reason that "quarters inspection" would be held at that time and the Americans would not be at their guns. None of the Spaniards expected to be alive at noon on Sunday, believing the destruction of the fleet to be certain. Most of their valuables were put on the Cristobal Colon, the fastest boat of the Spanish fleet, and everything was done to give her the beft opportunity to escape. The Spanish officers profess great admiration for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn, New York and Oregon.

The Spanish prisoners say that if the Americans had pressed the land forces much longer the Spaniards would have been compelled to surrender, as the troops were completely worn out.

ARTILLERY FOR SHAFTER.

Four Heavy Batteries Ordered Immediately to Tampa.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—With a view of giving General Shafter the benefit of more heavy artillery, orders were issued to-day for the immediate departure of four heavy batteries to Tampa for transportation to Santiago at once. These batteries are K, of the Seventh artillery at Willet's Point; D, of the Fourth artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., and H and K, of the Second artillery, at Fort Adams and elsewhere in Rhode Island. Rush orders were given to each of these batteries.

PRESIDENT CALLS COUNCIL OF WAR.

Decided to Abide by the Plans Already Laid for Conduct of the Campaign.

HURRYING WATSON'S FLEET.

Ships to Sail as Soon as They Can Coal and Supply—Composition of the Squadron—Gen. Miles Sent to Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President called a council of war to-day to meet at the White House, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what the present conditions are and what changes, if any, should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members present it was decided to abide by the plan already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign. Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day, when after a conference with the members of the war board Secretary Long announced to the waiting newspaper men that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission. The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes.

Commodore Watson's Squadron.

The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Alvarenda, Cassius, Cæsar, Leonidas and Justin and the supply boat Delmonico. The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the South with Sampson, so is the Yosemite. The Dixie is at New York and the Yankee at Tompkinsville. The colliers are at Hampton Roads with the Delmonico. The ships are to sail as soon as they can coal and supply. They will not be required as in the case of the southern vessels to come north, which would mean the loss of several days, but will start directly from the points where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy, and most that is known is that it will be at some point off the Spanish coast. It probably will not be long after that before the American squadron will be in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy. Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed people. The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead of it, and that our naval authorities propose to be caught in no such position as was Camara at Port Said and be obliged to submit to a refusal of coaling privileges.

Camara's Squadron.

A telegram received at the State Department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Oseda, Proserpina and Audaz, which were yesterday reported at Pharo, Portugal, arrived to day at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

Difficulty in Supplying Troops.

Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battlefield still lies in the transportation department. General Shafter has reported that in spite of his appeals he has received as yet only one lighter, the Laura, and this is able under the best conditions to carry ashore supplies for only one day for the army from the transports lying far out at sea. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

To Take Possession of Hawaii.

The necessary orders were given during the day to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii, carrying Admiral Miller, with a notice of the action of the United States government and direction to United States Minister Sewell to take formal possession in the name of the United States. The Philadelphia is selected because she is the best United States warship available for the purpose on the Pacific coast. The Hawaiian legation here has taken steps meanwhile to get the earliest news from Honolulu through telegrams to their consul at San Francisco, who will dispatch them on the Coptic to-day.

Miles Leaves for Santiago.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, accompanied by the entire staff of army headquarters, left to-night for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. They left over the Southern railroad at 10.43 P. M. At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Michler and a large staff of headquarter clerks, who have been in Tampa, will come north to Charleston and join the party. The start will be made from Charleston on the first steamer available after the general and his staff arrive. This may be either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops there. If the troops are ready to start before the party arrives they will go on and the general will follow on the Resolute or one of the other steamers to sail after the Yale and Columbia. It is expected that the party will be at Santiago the early part of next week.

General Miles has no other purpose in going to Santiago than to look over the military situation, and to strengthen the hands of Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take in any manner from the glory that Shafter has won or may win in this campaign. He will not relieve General Shafter of his command unless the latter's physical condition is such as to demand some such action.

Supplies for Gen. Gomez.

The War Department admitted for the first time to-day that two expeditions, one on the Florida and another on the Fanita had successfully proceeded from Florida ports to points in Central and Western Cuba, where large quantities of arms and supplies were landed for General Gomez's command. This is the first time that arms have gone to Gomez and his men in the western sections, as the first expedition equipped Garcia and his men around Santiago. The Florida and Fanita left some time ago, but their movements were guarded with the greatest care in order that a premature publication might not jeopardize the safety of those on board as well as the delivery of the guns. The time of danger is now passed, however, and the full stock of guns, ammunition and supplies is in the hands of General Gomez's troops.

AT THE FRONT WITH SHAFTER.

Foreign Consuls at Santiago Begging for Supplies for Refugees from the City.

REPORTS AS TO GARRISON.

Many Spanish Officers Deserting and Coming Into American Lines—Hospital Conditions Improved—Spanish Loss in Naval Battle.

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GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 6, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 7, 1 P. M.—The French and Portuguese consuls have continued their conference looking to the relief of the refugees from Santiago. They called on General Shafter this morning, reported that the exiles were wholly destitute and begged for American aid. The general promised to afford the refugees a limited supply of food at El Caney and other towns in Spanish territory where they get nothing from Spain.

The consuls were very guarded in their reference to the situation at Santiago, but they painted it worse than reported by the refugees. They claimed that the garrison only numbers five thousand men. The accuracy of this is doubtful, as General Pando is almost certain to have arrived with what is left of his five thousand men from Manzanillo.

The Hospital Conditions

of our army are improving. Forty ambulances are now in service and there are many empty tents. The wounded are nearly all at Juragua. The headquarters hospital has been cleared in expectation of the next assault. The number of sick is increasing rapidly. There are one hundred cases in the invalid hospital, principally diarrhœa and low fever.

Spanish Officers Deserting.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Advices received here this morning from General Shafter announce that a number of high Spanish officers are deserting across the lines at Santiago into the American camp. This act is regarded here as highly significant of an early surrender.

Lighter With Provisions Captured.

The War Department has received a telegram from General Shafter's headquarters stating that the auxiliary cruiser Osceola has captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions, and valued at $50,000.

Spanish Loss in Naval Battle.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHAFTER, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6, 5 P. M.—Admiral Cervera, who was transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa, is being treated with every consideration. In brief interviews to-day he stated that he was ordered to leave the harbor, but refused to say from whom the orders came.

To-day's estimate on the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,200 killed, 1,500 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

General Young, who has been very ill with fever for the past week, left for the United States on the transport Cherokee to-day. It is not believed that his illness will result fatally, but his physicians said there could be no hope for his recovery if he remained in Cuba.

Dr. Guiteras has a large number of cases in his fever hospital, but there is not the slightest indication of yellow fever, most of the cases being malaria, typhoid and measles.

ADVICES FROM DEWEY.

U. S. Troops Landed at Cavite—Insurgents Still Active.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

Cavite, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 7.—United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon island. Insurgents are still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself President of the revolutionary republic on July 1st.

LONDON, July 8.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* says: "General Aguinaldo, on July 3d, proclaimed the birth of the Philippine republic. He claims to be ready to take Manila any day. The steamer Eddie reports that the Germans are landing supplies north of Manila at nightfall and that the rebels are still harassing the Spaniards."

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Photographer Runaway. U. C. Ellis has run way ahead of his competitors and the public concedes him the right of way for the finest possible Photographs. Your work solicited. 114 Market street. Je 26 1m

A Choice Lot of Georgia Watermelons, Peaches, Apples and Tomatoes just received. Call on me or ring up Bell Phone No. 38. H. J. Bierman. Je 21 tf

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. Je 16 D&W 1m

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 105 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. Je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. Je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 28 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208 sep 21 tf

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Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and

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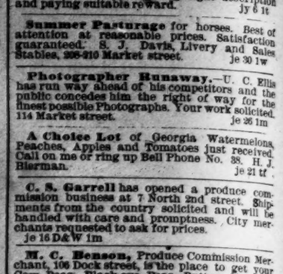
WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.

jy 2 tf



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